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Ewing et al.

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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DYNAMICALLY CONFIGURING NODE BEHAVIOR IN A SENSOR NETWORK**

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G01D 21/00 (2006.01)
H04L 29/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01D 21/00** (2013.01); **H04L 67/12** (2013.01)

USPC **709/221**; 702/104

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H04L 67/12; G01D 21/00
USPC 709/200–202, 220–227, 228; 702/91, 702/93, 104

See application file for complete search history.

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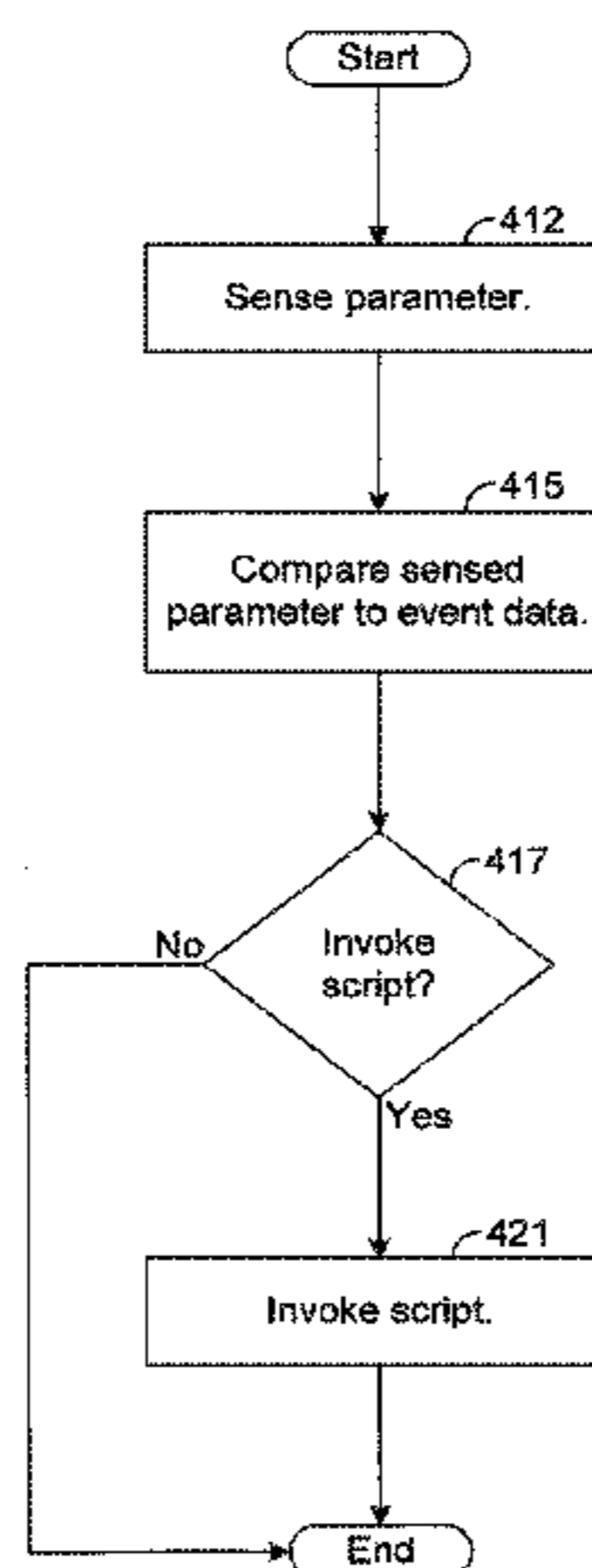
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure generally pertains to systems and methods for controlling sensor networks. A sensor network has a plurality of sensor nodes, which have sensors for monitoring operational parameters of devices within an application-specific system. A wireless communication module is provided for each node to enable the node to wirelessly communicate with other nodes of the network. A user defines various scripts for controlling the behavior of one or more nodes, and the network distributes the scripts, as appropriate, to various nodes thereby implementing the behavior defined by the scripts. Accordingly, a user can easily and dynamically configure or re-configure the behavior of any node without having to physically access the node that is being configured or re-configured.

16 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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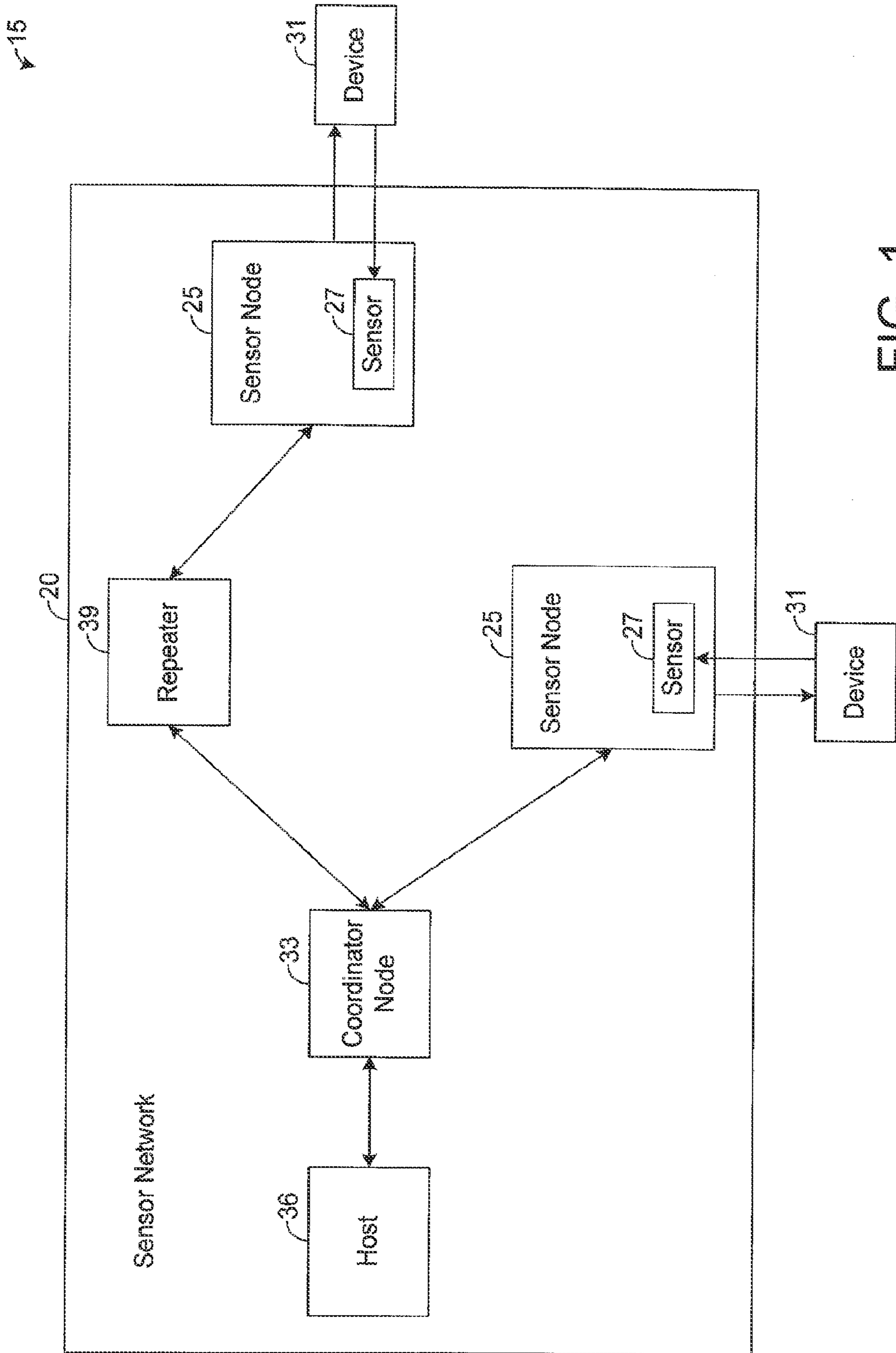


FIG. 1

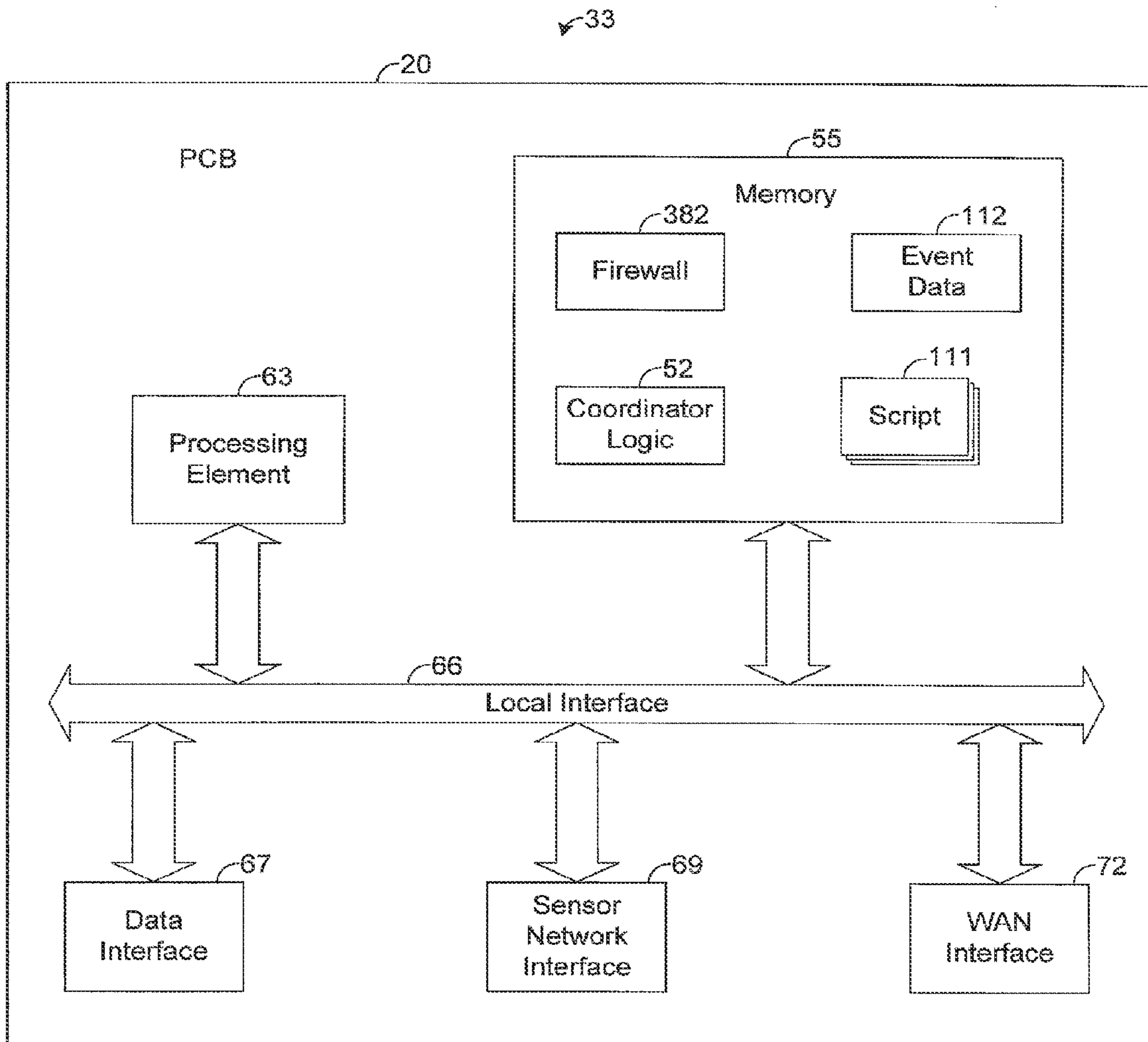


FIG. 2

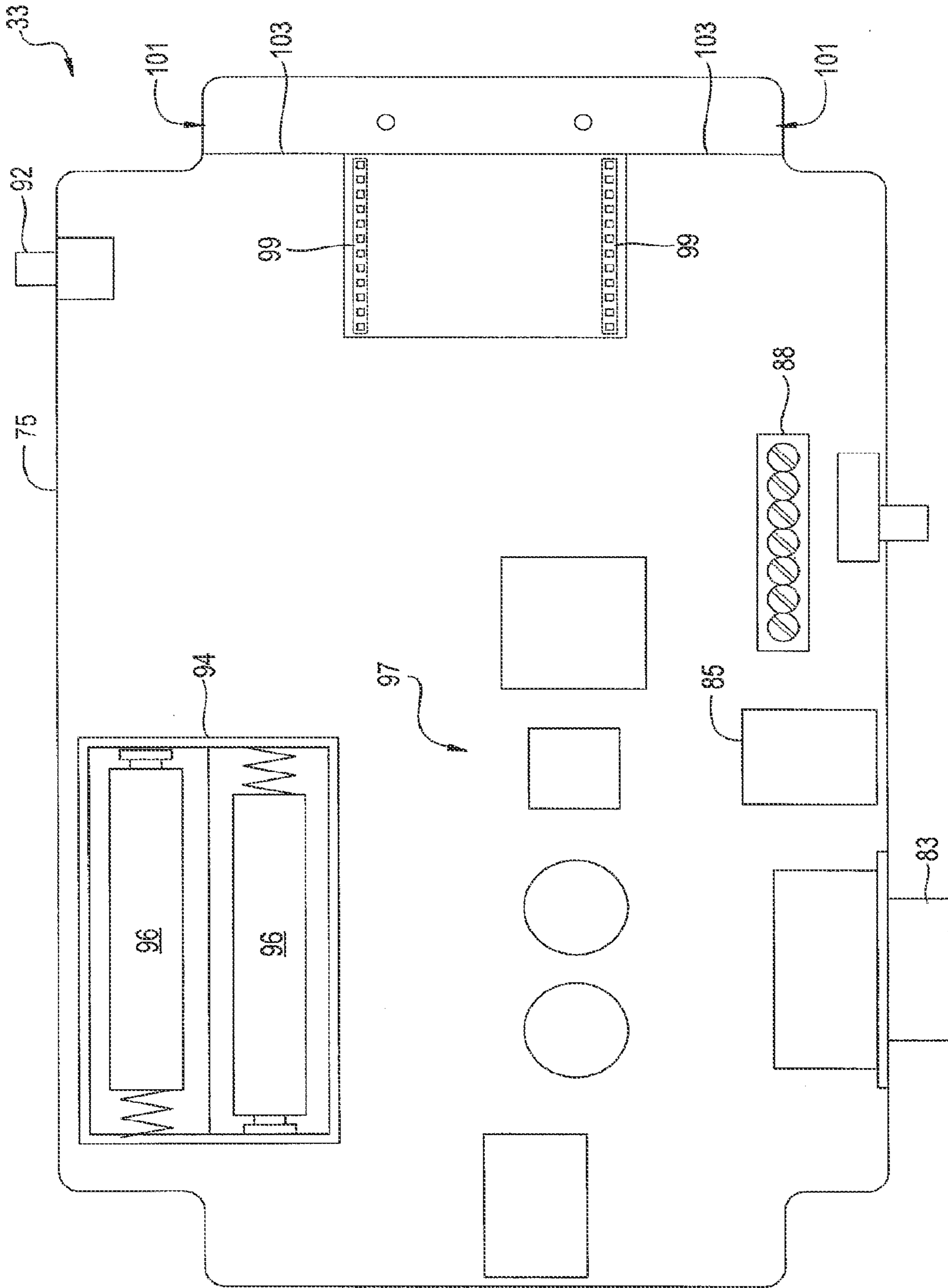


FIG. 3

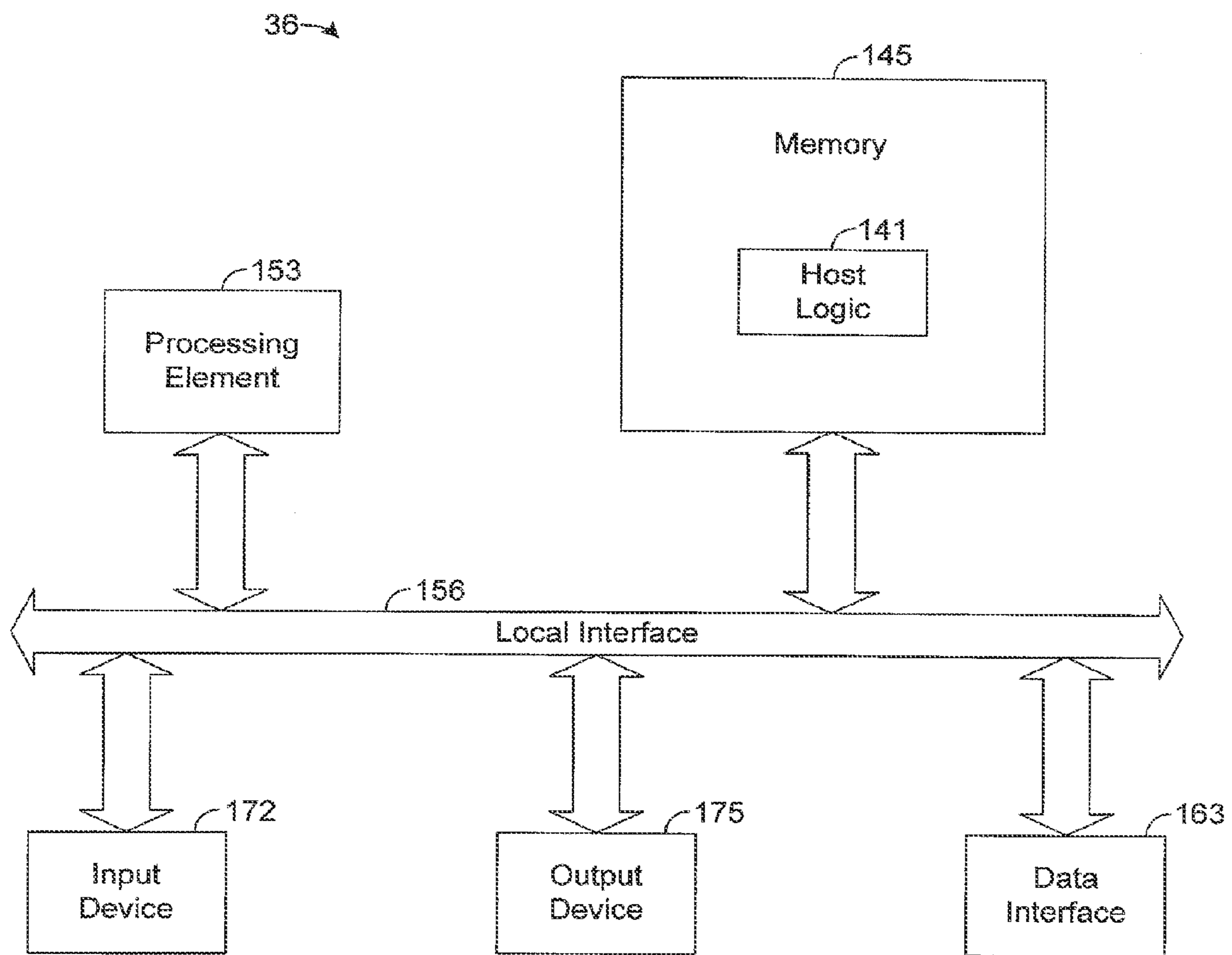


FIG. 4

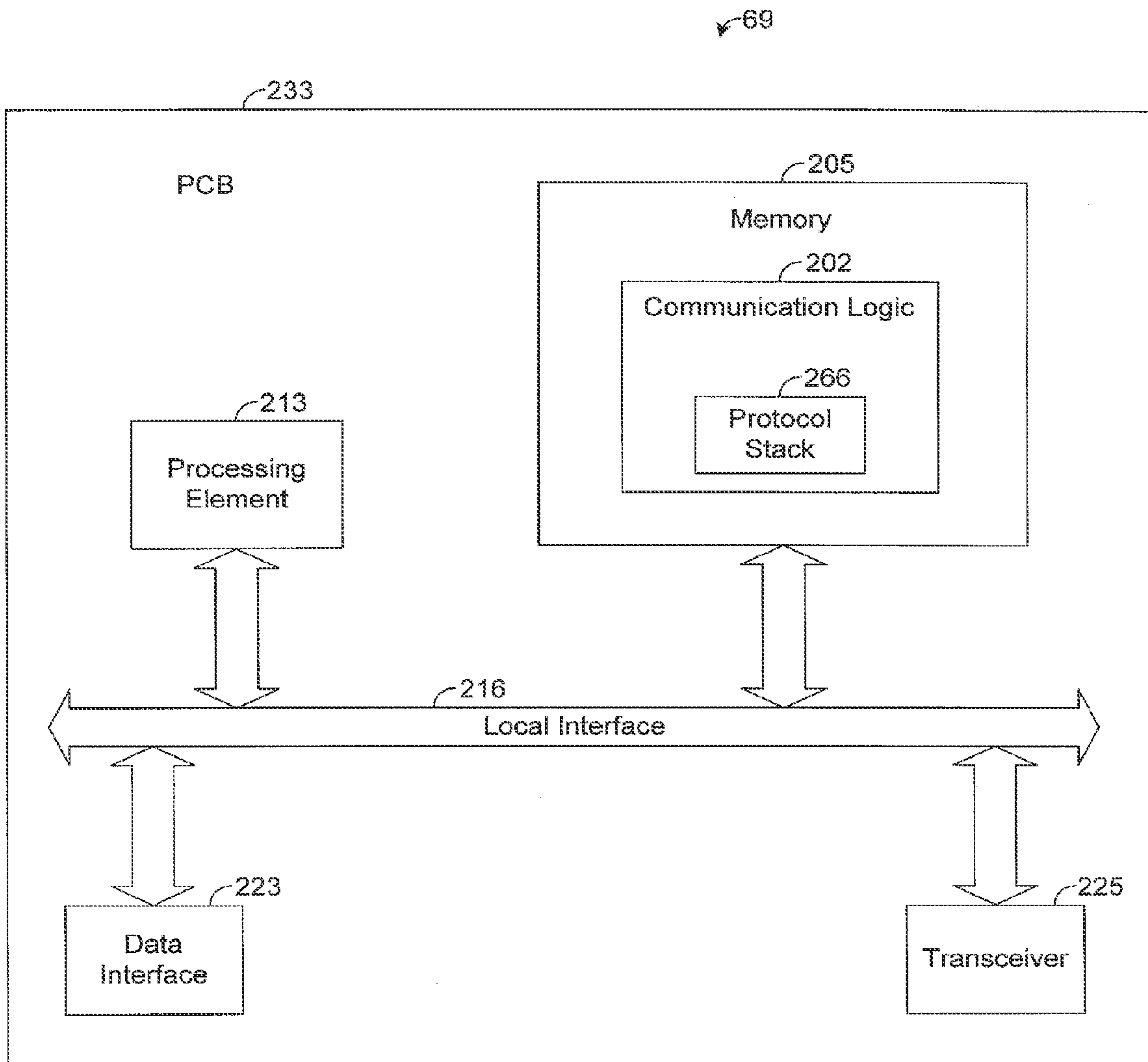


FIG. 5

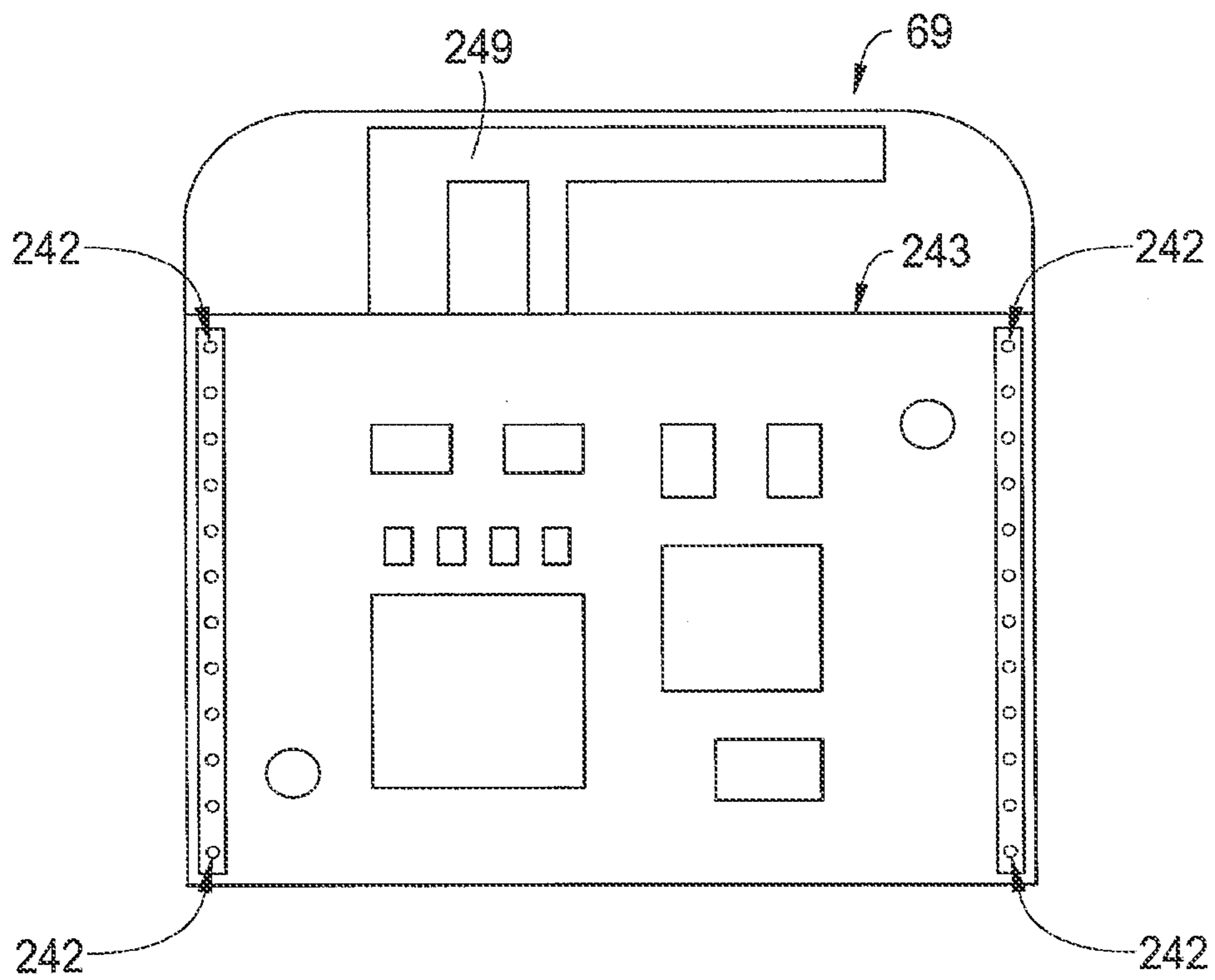


FIG. 6

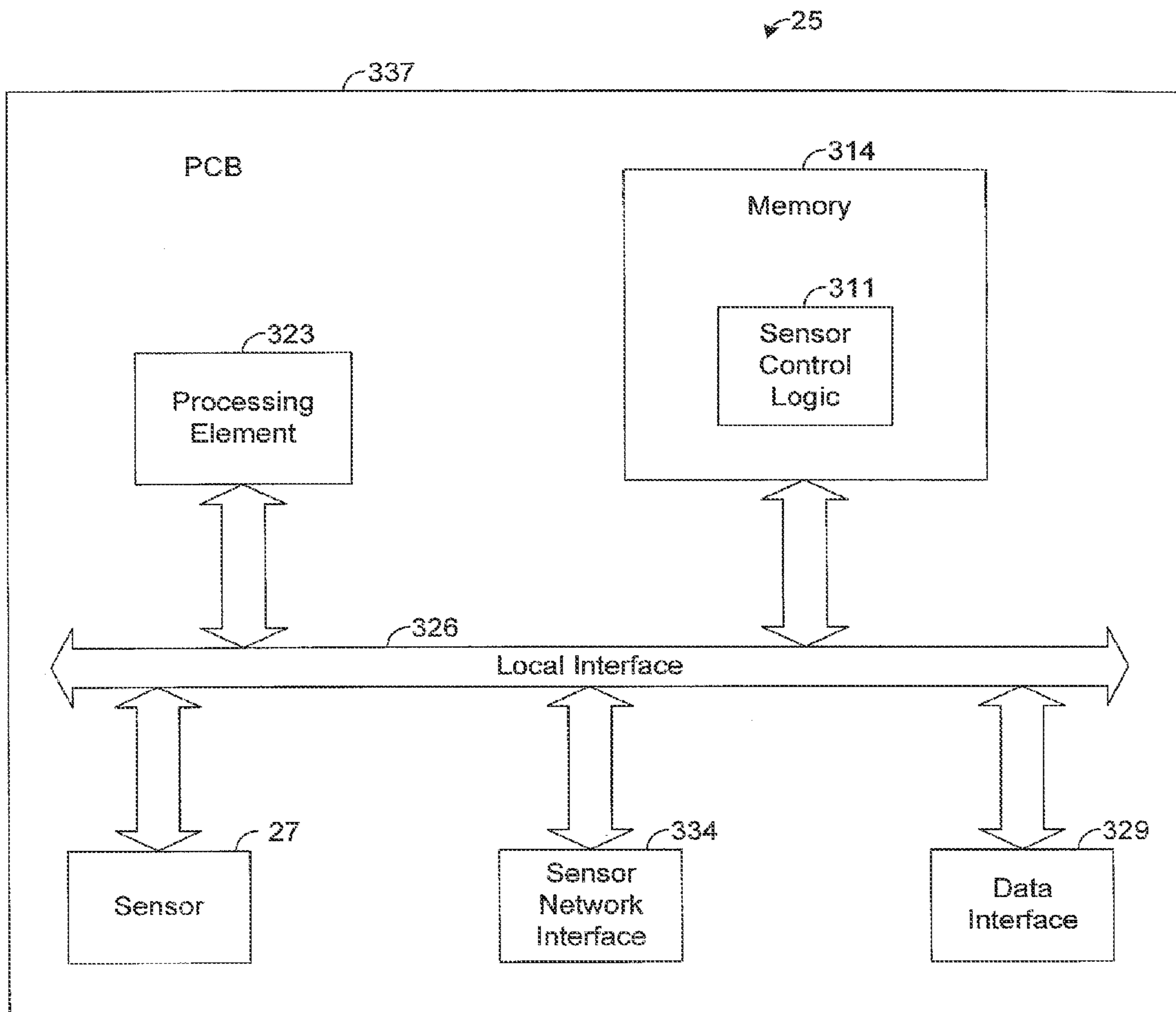


FIG. 7

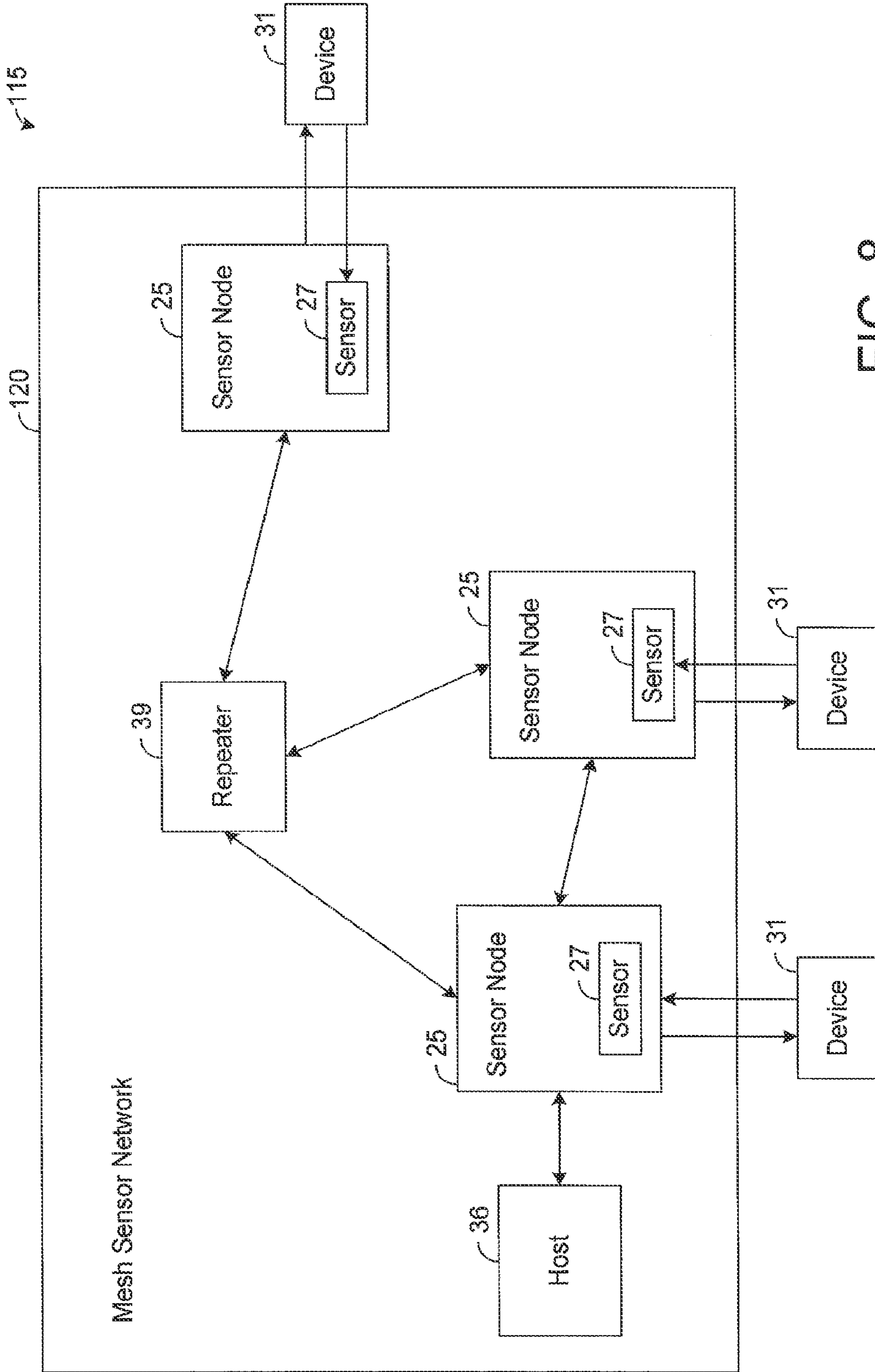


FIG. 8

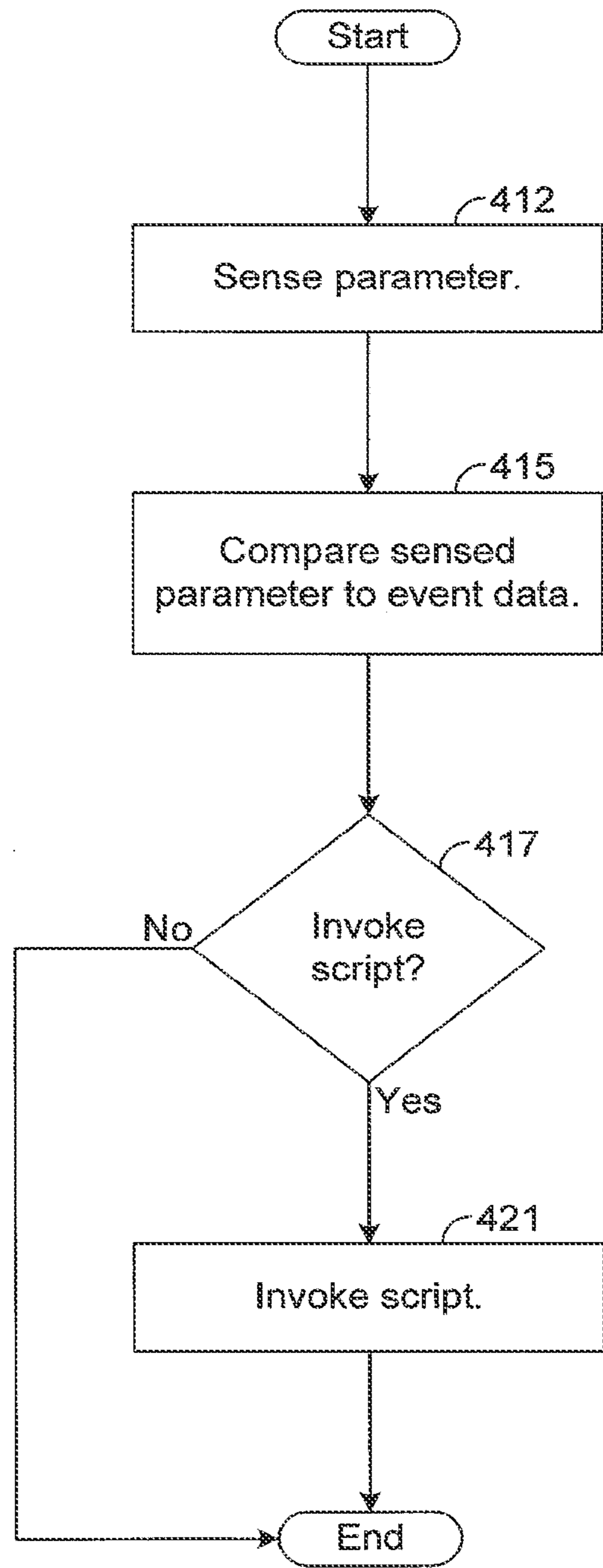


FIG. 9

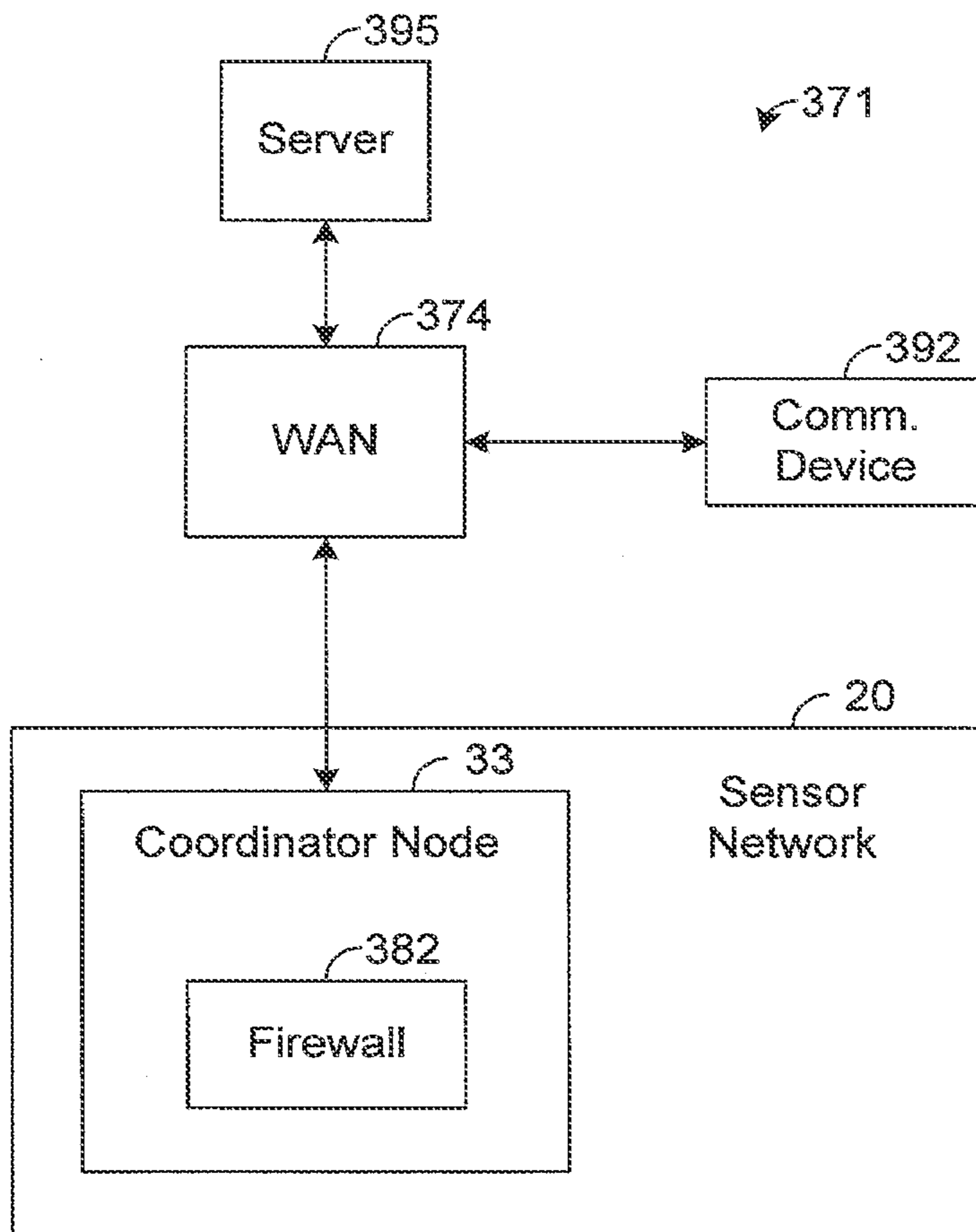


FIG. 10

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR
DYNAMICALLY CONFIGURING NODE
BEHAVIOR IN A SENSOR NETWORK**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/114,819, entitled "Systems and Methods for Dynamically Configuring Node Behavior in a Sensor Network" and filed on May 24, 2011, which is incorporated herein by reference. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/114,819 is a continuation of U.S. Pat. No. 7,970,871, entitled "Systems and Methods for Dynamically Configuring Node Behavior in a Sensor Network," and filed on May 2, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,536, entitled "Wireless Communication Modules," and filed on May 2, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference. U.S. Pat. No. 7,970,871 also claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,552, entitled "Nodes for Wireless Sensor Networks," and filed on May 2, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference, and to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,571, entitled "Sensor Networks," and filed on May 2, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference. U.S. Pat. No. 7,970,871 further claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/937,031, entitled "Sensor Networks," and filed on Jun. 25, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference and to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/953,630, entitled "Sensor Networks," and filed on Aug. 2, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference. U.S. Pat. No. 7,970,871 also claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,458, entitled "Protocols for Wireless Communication," and filed on May 2, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference.

RELATED ART

A sensor network, such as a wireless sensor network (WSN), has various nodes, referred to herein as "sensor nodes," that monitor sensors for sensing various events. For example, a sensor network may be employed in a factory or other manufacturing facility to monitor the operation of various devices or systems. As a mere example, a sensor may detect a temperature of a motor so that a warning may be provided if the temperature exceeds a specified threshold thereby indicating that an overheating condition is occurring. Further, the sensor network may be configured to provide automatic control of various devices based on sensed conditions. For example, in the foregoing example in which a sensor detects overheating of a motor, the sensor network may be configured to automatically shut down the overheating motor or take some other action, such as transmitting a warning message to an operator who can then investigate the overheating condition.

Although a sensor can be very useful in monitoring and controlling various devices and/or systems, implementing a sensor network can be very burdensome and costly. Indeed, the functionality of a sensor network is often application-specific such that a sensor network needs to be custom designed, to at least some extent, for its intended use. Further, for a WSN, enabling wireless communication can add an additional layer of complexity and cost. In this regard, a WSN is sometimes implemented in a noisy environment, such as within a manufacturing facility, requiring a very robust com-

munication system. Moreover, designing a suitable sensor network for a desired application can be difficult, costly, and time consuming.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosure can be better understood with reference to the following drawings. The elements of the drawings are not necessarily to scale relative to each other, emphasis instead being placed upon clearly illustrating the principles of the disclosure. Furthermore, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a sensor network in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary coordinator node, such as is depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 depicts an exemplary coordinator node, such as is depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary host, such as is depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary sensor network interface, such as is depicted in FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 depicts an exemplary sensor network interface, such as is depicted in FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary sensor node, such as is depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating a mesh network in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 9 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method for invoking scripts based on parameters sensed by nodes of a sensor network.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary communication system comprising an exemplary sensor network, such as is depicted in FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure generally pertains to systems and methods for controlling sensor networks. A sensor network has a plurality of sensor nodes, which have sensors for monitoring operational parameters of devices within an application-specific system. A wireless communication module is provided for each node to enable the node to wirelessly communicate with other nodes of the network. A user defines various scripts for controlling the behavior of one or more nodes, and the network distributes the scripts, as appropriate, to various nodes thereby implementing the behavior defined by the scripts. Accordingly, a user can easily and dynamically configure or re-configure the behavior of any node without having to physically access the node that is being configured or re-configured.

FIG. 1 depicts a system 15 that employs a sensor network 20 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown by FIG. 1, the network 20 has a plurality of nodes 25, referred to herein as "sensor nodes," that have sensors 27 for sensing various parameters and events. In one exemplary embodiment, each sensor 27 is coupled to and senses an operational parameter of a device 31. As a mere example, the network 20 may monitor the operation of a manufacturing facility, and the sensors 27 may monitor operational parameters of equipment within the manufacturing facility. For example, one of the sensors 27 may sense a temperature of a motor, as described above in the Related Art section. Another sensor 27 may detect when a door opens. Various other types of parameters and/or events

may sensed by the sensors 27 in other examples. Note that FIG. 1, for simplicity, shows three nodes 25, 33, but the network 20 may have any number of nodes 25, 33 in other embodiments. U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/915,552 describes various exemplary node configurations that may be employed for any of the nodes 25, 33. Exemplary sensor networks and components thereof are described in U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/937,031.

At least one node 33 of the network 20, referred to herein as the “coordinator node,” is responsible for coordinating and/or controlling various aspects of the network 20. As an example, the coordinator node 33 is configured to receive data, referred to herein as “sensor data,” from the sensor nodes 25. Such data is indicative of events that have been sensed by the sensors 27 of node 25. The coordinator node 33 determines what, if any, actions are to be taken in response to each sensed event and to then coordinate such actions. For example, the coordinator 33 may transmit an instruction to any of the sensor nodes 25 to perform a specific action in response to an event that has been sensed by any of the sensor nodes 25. As a mere example, the coordinator node 33 may be configured to instruct one of the sensor nodes 25 to activate a relay (not shown) in response to a particular event, such as a temperature exceeding a threshold or a door opening. In one example, the relay may be coupled to a motor that is shut down or controlled in some other manner in response to the event. In another example, the relay may be coupled to a light source and activate the light source when one of the sensor nodes 25 detects a door opening. Various other types of sensed events and actions in response to sensed events are possible in other examples.

In the embodiment shown by FIG. 1, the coordinator node 33 is coupled to a host 36. The host 36 configures the coordinator node 33 based on the intended use of the network 20. In this regard, the host 36 has various user interfaces, as will be described in more detail hereafter, that enable a user to provide inputs and receive outputs. Thus, the user is able to communicate with the coordinator node 33 via the host 36, although it is possible in other embodiments for the user to provide inputs directly to and receive outputs directly from the coordinator node 33. Indeed, it is possible to equip the coordinator node 33 with user input and/or output devices such that implementation of a host 36 is unnecessary.

Once the coordinator node 33 has been configured for its intended application, the host 36 can be removed from the network 20. Alternatively, the host 36 may remain in communication with the coordinator node 33 to receive various information, such as sensed parameters, from the coordinator node 33 thereby allowing a user to monitor the network 20 and/or device 31 via host 36. Further, the user may use host 36 to provide various control inputs. For example, rather than having the coordinator node 33 shut down a motor in response to a temperature reading, as described above in at least one example, the coordinator node 33 may provide information regarding the temperature reading to the user via the host 36. The user may then decide whether the motor is to be shut down and, if so, provide inputs for causing the coordinator node 33 to coordinate an action specified by the user.

In one exemplary embodiment, the communication between the nodes of network 20 is wireless, e.g., radio frequency (RF). In other embodiments, the communication may occur over physical media instead of being wireless, and other frequency ranges are possible. As shown by FIG. 1, the coordinator node 33 may communicate with any of the sensor nodes 25 via one or more repeaters 39. In this regard, the repeater 39 may receive a signal from either a sensor node 25 or coordinator node 33 and regenerate the signal so that the

signal can be transmitted greater distances than would otherwise be possible without the repeater 39. Any of the sensor nodes 25 may similarly regenerate signals and, therefore, perform the functionality described above for repeater 39. For example, one of the sensor nodes 25 may regenerate and transmit a signal received from either another of the sensor nodes 25 or the repeater 39. Similarly, a signal transmitted by the coordinator node 33 may be received and regenerated by either a sensor node 25 or repeater 39 before ultimately being received by a destination sensor node 25. Further, any signal may be regenerated numerous times before being received by its intended final destination node.

Note that each node 25, 33 is associated with an identifier that uniquely identifies such node from other nodes in the network 20. Any signal destined for a node preferably includes the node’s unique identifier so that any node receiving the signal can determine whether it is the signal’s destination. If it is the destination, then the node responds to the signal as appropriate. For example, if a message identifying a particular sensor node 25 defines a command to perform an action, then identified node 25, upon receiving the signal, is configured to further process the signal based on the node identifier of the signal and to thereafter perform the commanded action.

In one exemplary embodiment, each sensor node 25 registers with the coordinator node 33 upon power-up. For example, upon power-up, a sensor node 25 may broadcast a message indicating that it is searching for a network to join. In response to the message, the coordinator node 33 stores data indicating that the node 25 is now part of the network 20 and transmits a reply message to such node 25. The coordinator node 33 may also transmit commands and/or data to enable any of the sensor nodes 25 to perform desired functions, such as monitoring various events via a sensor 27 or taking various actions, as instructed by the coordinator node 33 or otherwise.

FIG. 2 depicts a coordinator node 33 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown by FIG. 2, the node 33 has coordinator logic 52 for generally controlling the operation of the node 33. The coordinator logic 52 can be implemented in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2, the coordinator logic 52 is implemented in software and stored in memory 55.

Note that the coordinator logic 52, when implemented in software, can be stored and transported on any computer-readable medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution apparatus that can fetch and execute instructions. In the context of this document, a “computer-readable medium” can be any means that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport a program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution apparatus.

The exemplary embodiment of the coordinator node 33 depicted by FIG. 2 comprises at least one conventional processing element 63, such as a digital signal processor (DSP) or a central processing unit (CPU), that communicates to and drives the other elements within node 33 via a local interface 66, which can include at least one bus. Furthermore, a data interface 67, such as an universal serial bus (USB) port or RS-232 port, allows data to be exchanged with external devices. For example, the host 36 of FIG. 1 may be coupled to the data interface 67 to communicate with the coordinator logic 52.

The coordinator node 33 also has a sensor network interface 69 for enabling the coordinator logic 52 to communicate with the sensor nodes 25. In at least one exemplary embodiment, the interface 69 is configured to communicate wireless signals, but communication between the nodes may occur

over physical media in other embodiments. In at least one embodiment, the sensor network interface 69 communicates wireless RF signals and, for simplicity, will be referred to hereafter as “RF engine.” However, in other embodiments, other types of communication devices may be used to implement the interface 69.

In addition, a wide area network (WAN) interface 72 allows the coordinator logic 52 to communicate with a WAN (not shown in FIGS. 1 and 2), such as the Internet. As an example, the WAN interface 72 may comprise a cable or digital subscriber line (DSL) modem or other types of devices commonly used for communication with a WAN. Note that the WAN interface 72 is optional and may be omitted, if desired. In addition, the WAN interface 72 may be coupled to other components of the network 20, such as the host 36, to enable communication between a WAN and the sensor network 20.

In at least one exemplary embodiment, as shown by FIG. 2, the components of the coordinator node 33 reside on at least one printed circuit board (PCB) 75. FIG. 3 depicts a coordinator node 33 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. In the embodiment shown by FIG. 2, the node 33 has an RS-232 port 83 and USB port 85 for enabling communication with the coordinator logic 52 via either of these ports 83, 85. Further, the node 33 has a plurality of analog input/output (I/O) ports 88 that can be coupled to a sensor (not shown), if desired. In this regard, the coordinator node 33, like any of the sensor nodes 25, can receive information and/or control a sensor. In the embodiment shown by FIG. 3, each port 88 has a screw that can be screwed down to secure a wire (not shown) inserted into the port 88. However, other types of I/O ports may be used in other embodiments.

The node 33 also comprises a button 92 for allowing a user to provide a manual input (e.g., reset or on/off). In addition, the node 33 has a battery mount 94 on which one or more batteries (not shown) may be mounted. In the embodiment shown by FIG. 3, a pair of AA batteries 96 may be attached to the mount 94 and used to power circuitry 97 of the node 33. In other embodiments, other numbers and/or types of batteries can be used. In addition, it is possible for any of the components to be powered via other types of power sources. As a mere example, the node 33 may be electrically coupled to a power outlet (not shown) and receive electrical power from such an outlet.

In at least one exemplary embodiment, the RF engine 69 is implemented on a PCB separate from the PCB 75 shown in FIG. 3. In the embodiment depicted by FIG. 3, the PCB 75 has a plurality of female pin connectors 99 for receiving and electrically connecting to pins of the RF engine PCB (not shown in FIG. 3). The RF engine 69 will be described in more detail hereafter.

The PCB 75 has a tab 101 that is removable along a seam 103. If the PCB of the RF engine 69 has an antenna mounted thereon, it may be desirable to remove the tab 101 in an effort to reduce interference to the signals being communicated via such antenna.

As shown by FIG. 2, a portion of the logic of the coordinator node 33 may be implemented via one or more scripts 111, which are sets of user-defined executable code that can be run without compiling. Further, data 112, referred to herein as “event data,” is stored in memory 55. The scripts 111 can be used in the control of the sensor nodes 25, and the event data 112 may indicate which scripts 111 are to be invoked in response to which events. For example, one of the scripts 111 may be used to respond to a particular event. In this regard, upon occurrence of the event, the coordinator logic 52 may

invoke the script 111, which then causes one or more actions to take place in response to the event.

As a mere example, assume that it is desirable for a motor coupled to one of the sensor nodes 25 to be shut down when a sensor 27 of the same node 25 detects a temperature above a threshold. In such an example, the sensor node 25 may be configured to transmit a notification message when the sensor 27 detects a temperature above the threshold. The coordinator node 33 may receive the message via RF engine 69, and then analyze the event data 112 to determine which script 111 is to be invoked in response to the detected event. The invoked script 111 may then cause a command for shutting down the motor to be transmitted via the RF engine 69 of the coordinator node 33. The foregoing sensor node 25 may receive such command and, in response, shut down the motor. In other examples, other actions and events are possible.

In one exemplary embodiment, the scripts 111 are downloaded to the coordinator node 33 via the host 36 (FIG. 1). FIG. 4 depicts a host 36 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown by FIG. 4, the node 33 has host logic 141 for generally controlling the operation of the host 36. The host logic 141 can be implemented in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4, the host logic 141 is implemented in software and stored in memory 145. Note that the host logic 141, when implemented in software, can be stored and transported on any computer-readable medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution apparatus that can fetch and execute instructions.

The exemplary embodiment of the host 36 depicted by FIG. 4 comprises at least one conventional processing element 153, such as a digital signal processor (DSP) or a central processing unit (CPU), that communicates to and drives the other elements within host 36 via a local interface 156, which can include at least one bus. Furthermore, a data interface 163, such as an universal serial bus (USB) port or RS-232 port, allows data to be exchanged with external devices. For example, the data interface 163 may be coupled to the data interface 67 (FIG. 2) to enable communication between the coordinator logic 52 of node 33 and the host logic 141.

Furthermore, an input device 172, for example, a keyboard or a mouse, can be used to input data from a user of the host 36, and a display device 175, for example, a printer or monitor, can be used to output data to the user. Any known or future-developed computer, such as a desk-top, lap-top, or personal digital assistant (PDA), may be used to implement the host 36. In addition, it is possible for the host 36 and coordinator node 33 to communicate via wireless signals or to communicate over physical media.

In at least one exemplary embodiment, the host 36 communicates with the coordinator node 33 via AT messaging, and a user may use the host 36 to configure the coordinator logic 141 and, in particular, how the coordinator 141 responds to various events. For example, the user may download a script 111 (FIG. 2) that, when executed, causes the coordinator node 33 to control an aspect of the network 20, such as taking some action, in response to an event. The user may also specify when the script 111 is to be executed. For example, the user may input data indicating that the downloaded script 111 is to be executed when a particular event, such as a sensor 27 sensing a particular temperature or other parameter, occurs. Such data is stored in memory 55 (FIG. 2) as event data 112. In this regard, the event data 112 correlates the scripts 111 with various events. Thus, when the coordinator logic 52 receives, from a sensor node 25, a message that the particular event has occurred, the coordinator logic 52 ana-

lyzes the data 112 to determine which script 111 is correlated with the detected event. The logic 52 then invokes the correlated script 111, which then causes the coordinator node 33 to perform some action, such as instructing a sensor node 25 to perform a particular action.

FIG. 5 depicts an RF engine 69 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown by FIG. 5, the RF engine 69 has communication logic 202 for generally controlling the operation of the RF engine 69. The communication logic 202 can be implemented in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5, the communication logic 202 is implemented in software and stored in memory 105. Note that the communication logic 202, when implemented in software, can be stored and transported on any computer-readable medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution apparatus that can fetch and execute instructions.

The exemplary embodiment of the RF engine 69 depicted by FIG. 5 comprises at least one conventional processing element 213, such as a digital signal processor (DSP) or a central processing unit (CPU), that communicates to and drives the other elements within RF engine 69 via a local interface 216, which can include at least one bus. Furthermore, a data interface 223, such as a plurality of I/O pins, allows data to be exchanged with components of the coordinator node 33 residing on PCB 75 (FIG. 2). A transceiver 225 is configured to communicate with the sensor nodes 25. In at least one exemplary embodiment, the transceiver 225 is configured to communicate wireless RF signals, although the transceiver may communicate over physical media and/or signals in other frequency ranges in other embodiments. In at least one exemplary embodiment, the components of the RF engine 69 reside on a PCB 233, which plugs into the PCB 75 of FIG. 2 via data interface 223.

FIG. 6 depicts an RF engine 69 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown by FIG. 6, the RF engine 69 has a plurality of conductive I/O pins 242 that are connectable with the female connectors 99 depicted by FIG. 3. By inserting the pins 242 into the female connectors 99, circuitry 243 of the RF engine 69 is electrically coupled to the circuitry 97 residing on the PCB 75 (FIG. 3).

FIG. 6 also shows an antenna 249 that is used for wireless communication with the sensor nodes 25. When the RF engine 69 is mounted on the PCB 75 by inserting the pins 242 into female connectors 99, the antenna 249 faces the tab 101, if the tab 101 has not been removed. However, as noted above, removing the tab 101 may help to improve the quality of signals transmitted and/or received via antenna 249. FIG. 6 shows an antenna 249, commonly referred to as an "F antenna," but other types of antennas may be employed in other embodiments. Embodiments of an exemplary RF engine 69 are described in more detail in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,536 and in commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/114,546, entitled "Wireless Communication Modules," and filed on May 2, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The RF engine 69 is configured to enable communication with the other nodes of the sensor network 20. Thus, if the coordinator logic 52 is to transmit a message to any of the sensor nodes 25, the coordinator logic 52 provides the RF engine 69 with sufficient information to define the message, and the RF engine 69 wirelessly transmits such message to the sensor nodes 25. Further, the RF engine 69 may implement a protocol that ensures reliable reception of messages via the use of acknowledgements and other status messaging.

In at least one exemplary embodiment, the coordinator logic 52 is configured to communicate with the RF engine 69 via AT messaging, like the AT messaging that may be used by the user to communicate between the host 36 and node 33. Further, the scripts 111 are written in the Python programming language. In other embodiments, other types of messaging and programming languages may be used.

As shown by FIG. 5, the communication logic 202 comprises a protocol stack 266 that converts the AT messages received from the coordinator logic 52 into wireless signals according to a wireless communication protocol implemented by the stack 266. Exemplary protocols are described in more detail in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,458, "Protocols for Wireless Communication," and filed on May 2, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference. In addition, wireless signals received by the RF engine 69 are converted by the protocol stack 266 into AT messages for the coordinator logic 52.

FIG. 7 depicts a sensor node 25 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown by FIG. 7, the node 25 has sensor control logic 311 for generally controlling the operation of the node 25. The sensor control logic 311 can be implemented in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 7, the sensor control logic 311 is implemented in software and stored in memory 314. Note that the sensor control logic 311, when implemented in software, can be stored and transported on any computer-readable medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution apparatus that can fetch and execute instructions.

The exemplary embodiment of the sensor node 25 depicted by FIG. 7 comprises at least one conventional processing element 323, such as a digital signal processor (DSP) or a central processing unit (CPU), that communicates to and drives the other elements within node 25 via a local interface 326, which can include at least one bus. Furthermore, a data interface 329, such as a USB port or RS-232 port, allows data to be exchanged with external devices.

The sensor node 25 also has a sensor network interface 334 for enabling the sensor control logic 311 to communicate with other nodes, such as coordinator node 33. In one exemplary embodiment, the interface 334 is configured to communicate wireless signals, but communication may occur over physical media in other embodiments. In at least one embodiment, the sensor network interface 334 communicates wireless RF signals and, for simplicity, will be referred to hereafter as "RF engine." However, in other embodiments, other types of communication devices may be used to implement the interface 334.

In addition, like the coordinator node 33, the sensor node 25 of FIG. 7 comprises a PCB 337 on which the components of the node 25 reside. The hardware components of the sensor node 25 may be identical or similar to that of the coordinator node 33. Moreover, in at least one exemplary embodiment, the hardware components of any of the nodes may be used interchangeably with any of the other nodes. However, the software and/or data stored in a node 25, 33 may be uniquely tailored to the intended function of the node.

The RF engine 334 of the sensor node 25 may be identical to the RF engine 69 of the coordinator node 33. Moreover, any of the RF engines described herein may be used interchangeably with any of the nodes 24, 33. When an RF engine 69, 334 is mounted on a node, such RF engine enables wireless communication for the node.

In this regard, the RF engine 334 has a protocol stack that implements the same protocol implemented by the protocol stack 266 of the RF engine 69 shown in FIG. 5. Thus, each

node **25, 33** uses the same protocol for wireless communication with the other nodes. Further, like the manner in which the RF engine **69** communicates with coordinator logic **52**, the RF engine **334** of the sensor node **25** communicates with the sensor control logic **311** via AT messaging, but other types of messaging may be used in other embodiments.

Note that any of the sensor nodes **25** can be configured, at least to some extent, by the coordinator node **33**. In this regard, the coordinator node **33** may transmit scripts and/or data that is used by a sensor node **25** for controlling the operation of such node **25**. As a mere example, one of the sensor nodes **25** may be configured to receive readings from a sensor **27** and to compare the readings to a threshold. If a reading exceeds the threshold, then the sensor control logic **311** is configured to transmit a notification to the coordinator node **33**. However, it is unnecessary for the threshold to be defined before the sensor node **25** joins the network **20**. In this regard, once the node **25** joins the network **20**, the coordinator node **33** may transmit information to the sensor node **25** instructing the node **25** that it is to monitor readings from its sensor **27**, as described above. Such information may include the threshold that is to be used to trigger a notification message to the coordinator node **33**. In other examples, other types of techniques for configuring and/or controlling the sensors nodes **25** are possible.

For example, in at least one exemplary embodiment, the coordinator node **33** wirelessly transmits scripts to a sensor node **25** in order to configure the sensor node **25** to perform a desired function. As a mere example, assume that it is desirable for a particular node **25** to monitor readings from a sensor **27** and to transmit a notification to the coordinator node **33** when the current reading from the sensor **27** exceeds a threshold. In such an example, a user may download, via host **36**, a script that, when executed by the sensor node **25**, causes it to monitor readings from the sensor **27** and to transmit a notification if the current reading exceeds a threshold. The coordinator node **33** receives the script from the host **36** and wirelessly transmits the script to the sensor node **25** via the RF engine **69** of the coordinator node **33**. The RF engine **334** (FIG. 7) of the sensor node **25** receives the script, and the sensor control logic **311** stores the script in memory **314**. The logic **311** then invokes the script such that, if a reading from the sensor **27** exceeds the threshold, then the script causes the sensor node **25** to transmit a notification to the coordinator node **33**. Scripts for performing other functions may be wirelessly transmitted to any of the sensor nodes **25** in other embodiments. For example, rather than transmitting a notification to the coordinator node **33**, the script may cause the sensor node **25** to take some action, such as controlling an operational state of the device **31** being monitored by the sensor **27**.

It should be observed that the use of scripts can enable the behavior of the network **20** to be dynamically configured from a central location, such as the host **36** or coordinator node **33** or otherwise. For example, to have any node **25, 33** perform a new function, a user can define at least one new script, which then is used to cause the node **25, 33** to perform a function that, prior to the introduction of the script, the node **25, 33** was unable to perform. In such way, the behavior of the node **25, 33** can be dynamically changed. Further, since scripts can be communicated over the network **20** from node-to-node, it is unnecessary for the user to physically access the node whose behavior is being modified. Instead, the user can download the script at a central location or otherwise, and the script can be communicated to any node **25, 33** over the network **20** as may be desired.

To better illustrate the foregoing, assume that one of the sensor nodes **25** is coupled to a sensor **27** for monitoring the temperature of a motor. Further assume that the sensor control logic **311** (FIG. 8) of such node **25** is initially configured to monitor the sensed temperatures and report to the coordinator node **33** when a temperature above a threshold, “TH₁,” is sensed. When the coordinator node **33** receives a message indicating that TH₁ has been exceeded, the coordinator node **33** transmits a command to the node **25** instructing it to shut down the motor by activating a relay.

Assume also that the motor is in close proximity to a fan that is also coupled to the foregoing sensor node **25**. At some a point, a user may decide that it would be desirable for the fan to be activated before the temperature of the motor reaches TH₁ in an effort to cool the motor and reduce the likelihood that TH₁ will, in fact, be reached. In such an example, the user can reconfigure the system **20**, such that it behaves as desired, from a central location or otherwise without physically accessing the node **25** that is coupled to the fan. There are various ways that the foregoing could be performed.

In one example, the user downloads one or more scripts, referred to as “new scripts,” to the coordinator node **33** via host **36**. At least one of the new scripts causes the coordinator node **33** to communicate with the sensor node **25** that is coupled to the motor and fan and to instruct the sensor node **25** to notify the coordinator node **33** when a new threshold, “TH₂,” is exceeded, where TH₂ is less than TH₁. The at least one new script also causes the coordinator node **33** to update the event data **112** (FIG. 2) to indicate that one of the new scripts is to be invoked in response to a message from the node **25** indicating that TH₂ has been exceeded.

Note that there are various ways that the sensor node **25** could be configured to notify the coordinator node **33** when TH₂ is exceeded. For example, in one exemplary embodiment, data defining the thresholds that the sensor control logic **311** monitors is stored in memory **314**. If a sensed temperature exceeds any one of the thresholds, the sensor control logic **311** is configured to notify the coordinator node **33**. Moreover, in response to a command from the coordinator node **33** including TH₂, the sensor control logic **311** (FIG. 8) is configured to add TH₂ to the list of thresholds stored in the sensor node **25**. Accordingly, by comparing the sensed temperatures to the updated threshold list, the sensor control logic **311** determines that a notification message is to be transmitted to the coordinator node **33** when TH₂ is exceeded. In other examples, other techniques may be used to determine when notification messages are to be transmitted to the coordinator node **33**.

Moreover, when TH₂ is exceeded by a sensed temperature at the node **25**, the node **25** transmits a message indicative of this event, and the coordinator logic **52**, in response to such message, checks the event data **112**. Based on the event data **112**, the coordinator logic **52** invokes the new script identified by the data **112** for this event, and the new script, when invoked, causes the node **33** to transmit a message to the sensor **25** instructing this node **25** to activate the fan. In response, the sensor node **25** activates the fan possibly preventing TH₁ from being reached and, therefore, possibly preventing the motor from being shut down.

It should be observed that a new function in the current example (e.g., activating the fan when TH₂ is exceeded) is enabled by defining one or more new scripts and inputting such scripts to the system **20** without physically accessing the node **25** that actually activates the fan. Via similar techniques, the behavior of any node **25, 33** in the system **20** can be

dynamically changed from a central location or otherwise without having to manually access each of the nodes **25**, **33** being changed.

Note that, if desired, at least some scripts can be transmitted to the sensor nodes **25** and run on the sensor nodes **25**. For example, consider the previous example in which a fan coupled to a sensor node **25** is activated when a motor temperature exceeds TH_2 . Rather than running one or more new scripts at the coordinator node **33**, the coordinator logic **52** instead can be configured to transmit the one or more new scripts, via the RF engine **69**, to the node **25** whose behavior is to be changed based on the new scripts. Such scripts can be stored at the sensor node **25**.

In such an example, at least one of the new scripts, when executed, may cause the sensor control logic **311** (FIG. 7) to begin monitoring the sensed temperatures for sensing when they exceed TH_2 . For example, data defining the thresholds that the sensor control logic **311** monitors may be stored in memory **314**, and at least one of the new scripts may add TH_2 to this list of thresholds. Thus, the sensor control logic **311** is aware that some action is to be performed when TH_2 is exceeded. Further, similar to the event data **112** (FIG. 2) stored in the coordinator node **33**, event data may be stored in the node **25**. Such data may indicate what action is to be performed in response to an event, such as a threshold being exceeded. Such data may be updated by one or more of the new scripts to indicate that at least one of the new scripts is to be invoked if TH_2 is exceeded. Thus, when the sensor control logic **311** detects that TH_2 has been exceeded, the logic **311** invokes at least one of the new scripts, which causes the node **25** to activate the fan.

FIG. 9 illustrates an exemplary method for invoking scripts based on parameters sensed by nodes of a sensor network. The method will be described in the context of the above example in which a script for activating a fan, referred to hereafter as the “fan activation script,” is stored and run on a sensor node **25**. Note that the method shown by FIG. 9 may be used in other examples as well.

Referring to FIG. 9, a node’s sensor **27** senses an operational parameter of the device **31** being monitored as shown by block **412**. In the instant example, the sensor **27** senses the device’s temperature. As shown by block **415**, the node’s sensor control logic **311** compares the sensed parameter to the node’s event data. In the instant example, the logic **311** compares the sensed parameter to TH_1 and TH_2 , which are defined by the event data stored at the node **25**. As shown by block **417**, the logic **311** determines whether to invoke the fan activation script based on the comparison performed in block **415**. In this regard, if the sensed temperature is above TH_2 and below TH_1 , then the logic **311** invokes the fan activation script in block **421**. Running of the fan activation script on the sensor node **25** (e.g., on the processing element **323**) causes the node **25** to activate the fan.

As illustrated above, there are many different ways that the behavior of the system **20** can be dynamically changed so that new functions can be added or old functions can be altered. Indeed, the system **20** can be changed in ways that the original designer or administrator never even contemplated when the system **20** was originally created. Further, although it is possible to change the behavior of any node **25**, **33** by physically accessing the node and reconfiguring the node (such as inputting new code into the node), the system **20** allows a user to remotely alter the configuration of any node **25**, **33** from a remote location, such as the host **36** or coordinator node **33**, by writing and downloading new scripts that can be distributed as desired to any node **25**, **33**.

Note that the script and/or other data for controlling the operation of the sensor node **25** may be input directly to the RF engine **69** of the coordinator node **33** without being input via the RS-232 port **83**, the USB port **85**, or other interface mounted directly on the PCB **75**. In this regard, it is possible for the RF engine **69** to have an RS-232 port or other type of interface mounted directly on the PCB **233** (FIG. 5) so that use of an interface mounted directly on the PCB **75** is unnecessary.

In addition, in various examples described above, the scripts are described as enabling and/or performing threshold checking and various other simple operations, such as controlling the activation state of a fan. However, complex functions can be enabled and/or performed by the scripts in other examples. Indeed, a script may generally include if-then-else clauses, for-next constructs, do-while loops and/or various other constructs or program statements. Moreover, any of the scripts described herein may be used to enable and/or perform any type of function that may be desired for a particular application. Furthermore, the techniques described herein may be used in various types of networks, such as star networks and mesh networks, for example.

Indeed, FIG. 8 depicts a system **115** that utilizes an exemplary sensor network **120**, which is implemented as a mesh network. In this regard, the host **36** can interface with any of the sensor nodes **25** of the network **120** in order to monitor or change the configuration of the network **120**. For example, assume that the host **36** is interfaced with one of the sensor nodes **25**, referred to hereafter as the “interfaced node.” The host **36** may download scripts directly to the interfaced node **25** in order to affect the behavior of such node **25**. Also, the host **36** may instruct the interfaced node to communicate a script to another node **25** in order to change the behavior of this other node **25**. Accordingly, any of the sensor nodes **25** can be configured to perform at least some of the functionality described above for the coordinator node **33** of FIG. 1.

In one exemplary embodiment, sensor network interface **334** (FIG. 7) of each sensor node **25** has a virtual machine (not specifically shown), which is a bytecode interpreter. Further, the scripts transmitted to the sensor nodes **25** are transmitted in format requiring no translation before running on the node’s virtual machine. Moreover, any node **25** may call a script on any other node **25** using a remote procedure call (RPC) and cause such other node **25** to run the called script. Other techniques for communicating, invoking, and running scripts are possible in other embodiments.

When a sensor node **25** is monitoring readings from a sensor **27**, the sensor node **25** can be configured to notify the coordinator node **33** of certain events in a variety of ways. For example, it is possible for the sensor node **25** to be configured to periodically transmit readings from the sensor **27**, and the coordinator node **33** may be configured to analyze such readings to determine if any actions should be taken. However, in some examples, it may be desirable for the sensor node **25**, in monitoring the sensor **27**, to transmit a notification only when the current reading from the sensor **27** exceeds or falls below a threshold. In such an example, the sensor node **25**, in monitoring the sensor **27**, may be so configured such that it transmits a notification only if the current sensor reading exceeds or falls below a specified threshold. Such a monitoring technique may help to reduce traffic on the network **20** and also help to conserve the power of the sensor node **25**, since transmissions to the coordinator node **33** may be limited.

By using well-known messaging schemes, such as AT messaging, and programming languages, such as Python, for the scripts **111**, it is possible that at least some users can configure the sensor network **20** without having to learn a new commu-

nication protocol or program language. In fact, it is possible for a user to configure the sensor network 20 without an intimate knowledge of the wireless protocol implemented by the protocol stack 266 since conversion of messages into and out of such protocol is automatically performed by the stack 266. Further, it is unnecessary for any such user to design many of the aspects of the wireless communication occurring between the nodes 25, thereby greatly simplifying the design and installation of a reliable sensor network 25.

As described above, in at least some embodiments, the sensor network 20 is coupled to and communicates with a WAN, such as the Internet. In this regard, in at least one embodiment, the coordinator node 33 has a WAN interface 72 that enables communication with a WAN. In other embodiments, the WAN interface 72 may be coupled to other components of the sensor network 20.

FIG. 10 depicts an exemplary embodiment of a communication system 371 in which a WAN 374, such as the Internet, is coupled to the coordinator node 33. The coordinator node 33 has a firewall 382 that helps to protect the sensor network 20 and, in particular, the node 33 coupled to the WAN 374 from security threats. In this regard, the firewall 382 may filter messages received from the WAN 374 to remove viruses and/or to prevent harmful or objectionable messages from reaching the coordinator node 33. In addition, the firewall 382 may be configured to restrict access to the coordinator node 33 in an effort to prevent unauthorized third parties for accessing the node 33 and/or other components of network 20. As shown by FIG. 2, the firewall 382 is implemented in software, although such component may be implemented in hardware, firmware, or any combination of hardware, firmware, and software in other embodiments. Firewalls are generally well-known in the art and, for the purposes of brevity, will not be described in more detail herein. However, any known or future-developed firewall may be used to protect the components of the network 20.

A user remote from the network 20 may discover the status of the network 20 or any component of the network 20 using a remote communication device 392, assuming that such user is authorized to access the network 20. For example, the user may use the remote communication device 392 to transmit messages, via WAN 374, destined for the node 33 requesting various status information about the network 20. However, the firewall 382 may create some difficulties in accessing the network 20, particularly if the communication device 392 is not recognizable to the firewall 382 (e.g., has not previously been used to communicate through the firewall 382). Thus, to alleviate problems in communicating through the firewall 382, a server 395 is employed to serve as an intermediary between the communication device 392 and the network 20.

The server 395 stores information that can be used to authenticate users who are authorized to access the network 20. Further, the server 395 stores information correlating each authorized user to the IP address of the network 20. In addition, the coordinator logic 52 (FIG. 2) of the coordinator node 33 is configured to establish a persistent connection with the server 395. In this regard, the coordinator logic 52 is configured to initiate communication with the server 395 by transmitting a message destined for the server 395. Since the communication has been initiated by the node 33, the firewall 382 is configured to recognize a message from the same address (i.e., the address of the server 395) as coming from an authorized user or site. Thus, the firewall 382 will not attempt to block any such message coming from server 395. However, rather than responding to the message initiated by the node

33, the server 395 instead refrains from responding until the server 395 receives, from an authorized user, a request to access the network 20.

In this regard, when a user wishes to access the network 20, the user transmits a message to the server 395 via communication device 392 and WAN 374. The message includes sufficient information (e.g., username, password, etc.) to enable the server 395 to authenticate the user. If the user is authenticated, the server 395 then communicates with the network 20 using the persistent connection previously established by the node 33. In this regard, the server 395 transmits any requests from the user to the network 20 via the persistent connection previously established by the node 33. Since the firewall 382 recognizes the server's address in such messages, the firewall 382 does not block the messages transmitted from the server 395. Any data returned to the server in response to such requests is forwarded by the server 395 to the communication device 392. Thus, a user of the device 392 is able to access network 20 in order to change the configuration of the network 20 or discover status information about the network 20 without interference or disruptions caused by the firewall 382.

Now, therefore, the following is claimed:

1. A wireless sensor network, comprising:

a first node operable to receive a first script defining a new behavior for the network, the first node operable to wirelessly transmit the first script via the network; and
a plurality of sensor nodes, each of the sensor nodes having a sensor for detecting an operational parameter of a device, wherein one of the sensor nodes is operable to receive the first script and to store event data indicative of when the first script is to be invoked, the one sensor node operable to perform a comparison between the event data and sensor data from a sensor of the one sensor node and to invoke the first script based on the comparison thereby implementing the new behavior.

2. The network of claim 1, wherein one sensor node is operable to execute the script for controlling an operational state of a device monitored by the sensor of the one sensor node.

3. The network of claim 1, wherein one sensor node is operable to execute the script for wirelessly transmitting a notification to the first node.

4. The network of claim 1, wherein the first node is operable to receive a second script and to wirelessly transmit the second script to the one sensor node, and wherein the one sensor node is operable to execute the script for updating the event data.

5. The network of claim 1, wherein the one sensor node has a virtual machine for running the first script.

6. The network of claim 1, wherein the one node is operable to receive a remote procedure call from another of the plurality of sensor nodes and to run the first script in response to the remote procedure call.

7. The network of claim 1, wherein the one sensor node is operable to update the event data based on information from the first node such that event data correlates the first script with a threshold, and wherein the one sensor node is operable to perform the comparison by comparing the sensor data to the threshold.

8. The network of claim 7, wherein the one sensor node is operable to execute a second script from the first node for updating the event data to define a correlation between the first script and the threshold, and wherein the one sensor node is operable to compare the sensor data to the threshold based on the correlation for determining whether to invoke the first script.

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9. A method for dynamically changing node behavior for a wireless sensor network, comprising the steps of:
 providing a plurality of sensor nodes, each of the sensor nodes having a sensor;
 receiving, at one of the plurality of sensor nodes, a first script from another node of the network, the first script defining a new behavior for the one sensor node;
 storing event data indicative of an event for which the first script is to be invoked;
 receiving sensor data from a sensor of the one sensor node;
 comparing the sensor data to the event data; and
 invoking the first script based on the comparing step such that the new behavior is implemented by the one sensor node.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein the sensor data is indicative of an operational parameter of a device, and wherein the method further comprises the step of controlling an operational state of the device based on the invoked first script.

11. The method of claim **9**, further comprising the step of transmitting a notification through the network based on the invoked first script.

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12. The method of claim **9**, further comprising the steps of: receiving a second script; and updating the event data based on the second script.

13. The method of claim **9**, further comprising the step of running the first script via a virtual machine of the one sensor node.

14. The method of claim **9**, further comprising the steps of: receiving, at the one node, a remote procedure call from another of the plurality of sensor nodes; and invoking the first script in response to the remote procedure call.

15. The method of claim **9**, further comprising the step of updating the event data to correlate the first script with a threshold, wherein the comparing step comprises the step of comparing the sensor data to the threshold.

16. The method of claim **15**, further comprising the steps of: receiving a second script at the one sensor node; and executing the second script, wherein the executing step comprises the updating step.

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